

BREVITIES.

—Carl Rosa has sought the solace of travel on the Continent.
—There are nine newspapers published in the town of Johnston, Fulton county.
—A Dutch man is so partisan that he quarrels at the politics of his wife's busle.
—Oysters weighing three pounds, and ten inches long, have been found near Tampa, Florida.
—Nine-cent festivals, at which pop-corn and milk are served, are favorite financial devices with the Wisconsin churches.
—Becher says he was "pitched into the ministry headlong," with a small stock of theology.
—At the election in Jamestown, ladies stood at the doors of the Jamestown House all day, shivering and soliciting votes.
—A daughter of ex-United States Senator Edmund G. Ross of Kansas is mentioned as "one of the rising politicians of that state."
—The Omaha Herald reaches the conclusion that the great necessity of the community is about a dozen distilleries, to make it a great corn market.
—No other country that owns a railway system has so carefully guarded against collisions as Costa Rica. It has but one locomotive.
—There was a negro wedding in Columbus, Miss., last week, which boasted cakes, nine roasted pigs and a hundred chickens, and tapered off with three reception days.
—Old John Harper, Longfellow's owner, is very ill, and it is said cannot recover. He is nearly eighty years of age and his vital energies are much exhausted.
—A boy of fourteen is a leader of a great religious revival in the Catholic county, Illinois. He is a fluent exhorter, and his efforts are very successful in winning converts.
—Fifteen Binghamton girls have sworn a solemn oath, never to marry a young man who will persist in spitting tobacco juice on the top of a red hot stove.
—A man was boasting that he had been married for twenty years and had never given his wife a cross word. Those who know him say he didn't dare to.
—A faithful brother in a Fairfield, Conn., church, recently prayed for the absent members, who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of sorrow.
—Charles Price, of Livonia, has lost three cows from their eating clover chaff. One of the cows was opened, and her stomach was found to be full of the chaff in a hard mass.
—An Atlanta paper complacently says: "We are greatly disappointed with job work just now, but we cheerfully look up the office and lose a whole day to attend Jeff. Davis' funeral."
—At a recent exhibition in Zanesville, O., a wedding dress, worn in 1783, was exhibited. The waist was about two inches long, and the dress contained two and a half yards of silk.
—A lady deposited \$175 in a Lowell, Mass., Savings Bank twenty-one years ago, and found it all about it till the other day, when she was pleasantly surprised to find that it had grown to \$765.
—Over 1,000 young men, by actual count, entered the reception and reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association at Boston on Thursday, though there was no unusual attraction on that day.
—The practice of clipping horses is said to render the animals liable to rheumatism, many cases of which, however, have appeared during the current winter among horses that are not clipped.
—It is calculated that it takes a domesticated fly a two-billionth part of a second to wink, while an industrious mosquito can do it in one-tenth that time. Corrections solicited.
—Mrs. Morris of Marville, Iowa, planned an elopement with a traveling journeyman named Hamilton. Her husband learned of the fact. He at once called up a horse, drove five miles to the trying place, and delivered her to Hamilton.
—A rich gentleman in Rutland, Vt., recently gave away a book in which he had left a \$1,000 note as a marker; but, luckily, the receiver shook out the precious bit of paper just as he was packing the volume to a sailor friend.
—A pious old lady of Athens, Ga., was overpersuaded by the young folks to have a party at her home. When the guests had assembled, they were surprised at the absence of a solemn minister, who at once proceeded to preach them a sermon of two hours in duration.
—Cincinnati papers brag about the new railway bridge over to Kentucky as the highest on the continent, being 275 feet above low water. That is, it will be. It is not yet finished, perhaps it is well to make a clean breast of it—it isn't.

—A Dubuque, Ia., young woman, on a recent night, with the mercury below zero, somnambulated out of her home and six or eight blocks to a friend's home, where she rapped and was admitted, all the time asleep, though barefooted and in night-dress.
—A Peoria letter carrier, after walking nine miles and delivering the same letter to 138 men none of whom would receive it, sat down on a fire plug and wept because Pocahontas was such a fool as to catch the old man's war club. The letter was directed to Mr. Smith.
—If a person riding in the cars wishes to know the rate of speed at which he is going, he has merely to take out his watch and count the telegraph posts as he passes. The number of posts passed in one minute and fifty seconds will indicate the number of miles per hour the train is moving.
—The Duke of Edinburgh is said to enjoy the sobriquet of "the fiddler prince," not, as his might suggest, in any spirit of allusion to the Scotch fiddle, but on account of his fondness for the violin, which is reported to amount to a Crenomania.
—The following dialogue was overheard the other day in Vicksburg: "Say, Jim, I've noticed somethin' in this town, is you?" "I dunno whether it is or no, Si; what is it?" "It's dis: Is you noticed when a strange darkey comes here dat 'mounts to sunfish,' de white folks say, 'Who is dat colored man?' a but, de colored people say, 'Who is dat nigger?' Jim, a nigger ain't got no sense, no how." "Dat's so, Si, shoo 'er born."

—Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, the Cold Spring murderess, has emulousness, regular features, unapproachable blue eyes, and shapely lips, but better than all these, she has a chance of getting free. It has cost so much money to prosecute the fair Clem, and come to so little, that she will probably be allowed to go her wicked way, give the celebration dinner to her attorneys which she has talked so much of.

LAWTON & STEBBINS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,
No. 5 Masonic Hall building, second floor,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
CHATELAIN BRAIDS, SWITCHES,
FRONTS, CURLS, WIGS, WHISKERS, MUSTACHES, Etc.

COMBINGS MADE UP to the best advantage. Old switches colored at A. PEREZ'S, Madison House Building, Rondout, N. Y.

LEWIS I. PATCHIN,
MILL ST., RONDOUT, N. Y.

LIVERY STABLE,
Good Horses and Bigs of every description constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY.
DR. V. SHERWOOD

Has removed his dental establishment from his old stand in Garden Street to

The Newkirk Building,
DIVISION STREET.

Nearly opposite the Mansion House, over Andrew Dunn's extensive Watch and Jewelry Store.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Special attention given to the repairing of fine American, English and Swiss watches.

All kinds of Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best manner.

GO FOR A RICE'S
FIVE CENT
HAWAIIAN SCRAP SEGARS

CANNOT BE BEAT.
"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RESTORES THE HEALTH.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EARLY MANUSCRIPT, APR. 22, 1870.
MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I am seventy-one years of age, have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidney ever used. I have tried many remedies, but none have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.
Yours truly,
JOSEPH H. SHERMAN.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has been receiving great benefit from the use of your VEGETINE, her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDY,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and an invigorated and healthy condition of mind and body is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MRS. JOE PARKER, 28 Athens Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would heartily recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. FLETCHINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State St., Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

RODOUT SAVINGS BANK.

OFFICERS:
THOMAS CORNELL, President.
S. D. COYNE, Vice President.
A. BENSON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas Cornell, S. D. Coyne, William Kelly, John Schoonmaker, M. J. Madden, Frederick Stephan, Nathaniel Thompson, Thomas Murray, Wm. Lawton, Abel A. Crosby.

Place of business on the Second Floor of Masonic Hall Building.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, paid on all sums from \$5 to \$5,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH.
Business hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Tuesday evenings 6 to 9 P. M.

CASH PAID FOR
OLD GOLD
AND SILVER JEWELRY.

AT
A. RICE'S,
Division St., Rondout.

ANDES COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
A Christian School for both sexes.
WINTER TERM COMMENCES DEC. 10th, 1873.
Beautiful location, commodious buildings, full and efficient faculty, instruction thorough. Terms moderate. For full information send for copy of THE DAILY FREEMAN, Address:
REV. R. J. CRESSWELL, President, Andes, Del. Co., N. Y.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS

been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 1st day of April, 1870, executed by John D. Mayo, widow, of the Town of Shawangunk, in the County of Ulster and State of New York, to Jane Smith, then the wife of Gardner Smith, of the Town of Hurley, in the County of Ulster, and State aforesaid, to secure the payment of thirty-seven hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date thereof on the first day of April, 1872, and which mortgage was recorded in the County of Ulster in Book No. 110 of mortgages, on page 285, &c., on the 21st day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

And whereas the said Jane Smith died intestate on the 11th day of January, 1874, leaving Cornelius Smith, John P. Smith, Richard C. Smith, John P. Smith and Jeanette Van Wagenen, all above twenty-one years of age, as her only children and heirs-at-law, her surviving.

And whereas the said Cornelius C. Smith, John P. Smith, Richard C. Smith, John P. Smith and Jeanette Van Wagenen, duly assigned and transferred all their right, title and interest in and to the said mortgage, and the bond accompanying the same, to their father, Gardner Smith, by assignment dated the 1st day of January, 1874, duly recorded in the said Ulster County Clerk's office.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the time of the first publication of this notice in the sum of three thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixteen cents, less \$2,000 of principal and \$2,116 of interest, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale thereon contained, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The premises are described in the mortgage as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the Town of Shawangunk, aforesaid, and is known and distinguished as being the same heretofore owned and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning with the lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty minutes to a corner of a lot of land owned by John D. Mayo, deceased, and his wife Sarah, and at a corner on the west side of the highway leading to Kingston, there is a line of thirty-two feet and six inches, then north forty-five degrees forty-five minutes west seven degrees and thirty

Thurlow Wood has been speaking his mind on the centennial question. As might be expected from so old and so able a public man, he opposes turning a patriotic jubilee into an exhibition of ploughs, harrows and steam-engines. If Wood's old friend Greeley were still living he would be equally explicit and more emphatic in expressing the same opinion.

Another tremendous petition against intemperance has been got up and signed by principal merchants, bankers and business men of this state. Reasoning according to accepted standards, we should say that Congress can not do otherwise than act in compliance with so grave a request as a protest. Perhaps it will yet do as much as it can to prevent the sale of ground and lofty tumbling it may not undertake, now that the veteran scrobbler, Ben Butler, has assumed the leadership of the House and the Republican party?

The Sanborn and Jayne frauds look worse as new revelations of their methods and results are made from day to day. There seems to be a rottenness at the bottom of this business beyond precedent and belief. It is said to be clearly established by ample documentary evidence, that no less personages than Senator Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson present Secretary, and other prominent men of once good repute, are involved in the Sanborn contract scheme. It is not proved that Boutwell ever received any money from the operation; yet the fact that he was elected Senator from Massachusetts within a few weeks after signing as Secretary of the Treasury the placing of the mechanics of the Internal Revenue Department at the disposal of Sanborn, shows what his reward was. What one ring has done in the way of plundering the taxpayers, Special Agent Jayne and his allies have done for commerce and trade through dextrous manipulation of custom-house affairs. The demoralization which renders such enormous robberies possible must be wider and deeper than most of us have been in the habit of thinking. We abhor the rant and fanaticism of cheap denunciation and the trickery of moral Phariseism; notwithstanding, the country is manifestly in need of strong, true people to lead the right way to inspire, if possible, a renovation of life and practice in this country.

Cornwall on Actors.

Dr. Cornwall thinks that because the word "hypocrite" means "actor" and because a certain set of egotistic purists were once called by that name by a high authority, that, therefore, a player in a theatre, who mouths the phrases of prayer without feeling for his part and contained in his part, is very immoral and blasphemous. We beg the Doctor's indulgence for a moment while we remind him that the Pharisee prayed as an advertisement of his abiding faith in his own goodness, which it was his duty to know was in his case a sham and a humbug. He was, consequently, a real "hypocrite"—an "actor" personating another character by means of a lie. With the professional player the case is antipodal. When Mr. Booth plays Hamlet we incline to think a smile of quiet contempt would wreath his lips, were he to tell that he was attempting to impose himself upon a credulous public as the literal Prince of Denmark. Are the teachers of elocution—sometimes theatrical performers at the same time—guilty of "hypocrisy" when they show us how to repeat the Lord's Prayer, or devoutly to read a hymn or a Scripture lesson? Hardly, we guess. Dr. Cornwall is a good man with a sincere, narrow-gauge way of looking at things. He is not, probably, too old to be advised, and will take what we say about him good-naturedly, should he ever see it.

Private Rights in Public Places.

We suppose there is no favored spot of earth free from its private nuisances. But there are places wherein private misconduct is almost incapable of excess. When we buy our ticket for a lecture, for instance, or concert, we suppose ourselves to be fairly entitled to hear and enjoy the said entertainment. In fact, the tacit contract and understanding between the managers and promoters of it and ourselves is to the effect that we shall have undisturbed possession of the stage upon which our coupon assigns us all through the lecture or speech. When, therefore, perhaps in the very heart of the orator's most eloquent passage, or the orchestra's *plaudito* sweetness, we hear a clatter, clatter of feet which their owners do not seem able to control, or the buzz, buzz of tongues which their proprietors cannot restrain, we feel both annoyed and abused. We have been defrauded of our property in the performance; our mental pocket has been picked, and, if we are quick, resentful people, we scowl; if we are aggressive, positive people, we hiss and scold and perhaps complain to the stage manager or to the conductor, if he happens to be on duty. Yet in defending our rights in this way, we are defrauding in spite of all we can do. Do the whispering, rapid, shallow-pated youngsters who manage in some way to worm themselves into all the musical and oratorical Elens know what thieves and outlaws they are? If not, we beg those of them "to whom these presents shall come" to take the fact to heart.

The Election in the Towns.

Our returns from the towns unexpectedly are comparatively meagre. So far as heard from they indicate the election of a Democratic Board of Supervisors of about the same numerical majority as last year, though there is a possibility of a Republican majority. The following is as far as heard from:

DEMOCRATS.	RICHARD W. SMITH.
Wardens.	JOHN G. GRAY.
Gardiner.	LEWIS HARDENBERG.
New Paltz.	ANDREW J. ABRAMS.
Shawangunk.	SAMUEL DILL, JR.
Kingston Town.	DAVID H. CARLE.
Kingston City.	2d DEPT. ARTHUR M. LEON.
do do do.	STEPHEN CONWELL.
do do do.	JOE McCASLAND.
do do do.	LUKE NOONE.

REPUBLICANS.

AMERICAN NERVE.	AMERICAN NERVE.
OLIVE.	C. L. HOWE.
Sangerites.	THOMAS MAXWELL.
Marlborough.	LOUIS BEVIER.
Kingston City.	1st DEPT. ALVIN NEWTON.
do do do.	2d DEPT. MOSES STONE.
Lloyd.	LEWIS LAKE.

The Brooklyn gang of plunderers can take no comfort from the above list. Of the Republicans C. L. Howe will be found a most determined foe of the corruptionists. In sending Thomas Maxwell with 364 majority Sangerites approves the course of Supervisor Snyder with grand emphasis. In the city Supervisor Stone is also returned by a heavy majority. Lloyd is a good man in Levin Lane. Of the Democratic Supervisor Mellon, goes back with a heavy majority of approval. Mr. Conwell pulled himself for the thorough prosecution of the county suit. Jefferson McCasland, one of the staunchest men in the Board, is returned in spite of most bitter opposition. In the town of Kingston City presents an improvement over Myer. Shawangunk sends a new man, of whom we cannot speak with precision. New Paltz returns Abrams, who voted for prosecution throughout. Wawarsing replaces Dr. Bevier with John G. Gray, a sterling man in Levin Lane. Gardiner, of Gardner, Richard W. Smith is also a new man, but we much mistake him, if he would not be found against any unjust settlement. We shall be able to speak more fully in tomorrow's issue.

Another Word About It.

There is one consideration pertinent to the manufacture of the prevailing Temperance reform which we do not remember to have seen stated but once by the press since the movement began; and we think it to be sufficient weight to justify a paragraph or two additional. It is this: Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have a great substratum to their population which is radically different in character from a proportionate majority in the Eastern States. It is indicated as yet only the preliminary stage of civilization; it is ignorant, excitable and emotional. It is situated in the very midst of distilleries, and the smell of alcoholic fumes mingles with its vital breath. Of course the rum habit is mighty among such people; the cause of drunkenness invades every home and touches everybody, from the babe in the cradle to the gray-haired toper dozing in the chimney-corner. Poverty, dirt and all the miscellaneous forms of discomfort and sin are the daily and nightly experience of thousands of that population and pervasive city of ignorance and Whiskey. As the slaves of the South during the years before the war, waited for some deliverance from bondage and cruelty, so the wives especially of these herds of Western rum-scuffs, waited and hoped for a better day. Now it has come, and nowhere in all the lands upon which shines the blessed sun, could song and prayer against intemperance have fallen with a surer chance of doing good. The sad and sometimes awful chances of the groups of women, gossamerily lifting up their red-tinted eyes of "righteous temperance and a judgment to come," struck across the dumb chords of sorrow and wordless suffering and awoke them into thanksgiving and praise. The chief, prime need of these degraded families was now in prospect of being met, the need of sober husbands and fathers. Whatever force may be added to the natural and circumstantial strength of an organized leadership in any profound moral reform by the irrepressible and positive sympathy of a host of hollow-eyed women who are dying for its success, was felt by each of the bands that assailed the saloons of these Western towns. The manner in which religion has always been promulgated in the sparsely-settled districts of the great prairie states, also contributed in its way to the power of religious methods in the present case. For illustration, the style of preaching dominant then the long-tongued oratory of the itinerant whose library was the Old Testament, and whose acceptance of its startling pictures was as literal as a child's faith in the Apocalyptic angels; the frantic gesticulation, the utterly uncontrolled physical exhibitions incident to the primeval camp-meeting, the hand to hand fight in outward, salient forms, of Divine fire and love, the manner in which the Devil, with horns, hoofs and tail; in a word the intent but ignorant realism of the implicit life of a large section of the west "prepared the way before" the feet of the singing crusaders as the Red Sea opened before the host of the Israelites. If it be said that ignorance and vice afford anything but a good soil for reform; we answer, they afford the very best possible soil for it, when it comes in an appealing, spiritual and dramatic form. What we have thus far outlined will indicate the inference which we think to be legitimized by it. That is, the opposite traits which mark the mass of our Eastern population who retain the more advanced progress as the other elements helped it. And this is not to our discredit or disadvantage either. There is a deep reason for it not discussable here and now. It might be said, however, that intemperance was the evil in the region where Dio Lewis' legions have achieved such marked victories; with us intemperance is only an evil—one of many less conspicuous though equally bad. Therefore we state with the utmost positiveness as to our being right, that the same impression upon the subject cannot be reproduced in New York, particularly not in New England. Our purpose in making these remarks to-day is not, cunningly to conceal a covert opposition to the movement of the women nor to propose a revival theory of our own. We simply wish to suggest the use of reflection and of common sense as the proper allies of enthusiasm in carrying on reformatory measures. We should rejoice at the annihilation of the ultimate rum-shop from our land, but are convinced that the force which works towards that end in the eastern states must conform to the different standard of character and mental and religious thought prevalent here, and that the Light Brigade of Dio Lewis cannot take the Sebastopol of the rum power on this side the Alleghenies.

CURRENT TOPICS.

—Boutwell is the most melancholy Senator just now in Washington.

—George W. Julian has joined the Grangers. They have secured one of the best men in the country.

—Everybody will be glad to learn that the venerable ex-President Fillmore will probably recover from his present severe illness.

—Well, there! The Boston Common Council has elected a woman one of the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

—Colorado is getting madder and madder over that McCook appointment, as well it may.

—Governor Allen is busy a large portion of his time in returning free railroad passes. A very good thing for a governor to do.

—Since the Simmons confirmation Butler has assumed the leadership of the Republican side of the House.

—The death of the famous \$40,000 cow gives emphasis to a remark we have repeated many times, that we would rather have that \$40,000 in cash than the cow.

—The *Santa Times* won't go to the Centennial. The districts in its way appear to be "an ignorant ass at speaker of the House, and a negro as president of the Senate."

—It is an odd comment on our tariff laws that the agitators in Boston have drawn half the importation of steel to that port by interpreting the Alabama duties ten per cent. less than Philadelphia's do.

—There is growing evidence that Thespian talent isn't appreciated in New York. "The Grand Opera House," a new theatre, receipts \$2 per night, has been shut up by the police.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Does "Drumming" Pay? There is, just now, a warm discussion, especially among dry goods buyers, relative to the value of "drummers" and looking to the future of the drumming system altogether. Several of our largest houses will send no salesman out this season. They propose to make prices low, send out occasional samples and make the buyer feel the necessity of coming himself to market, and enervating the trade. The present condition of the interior trade shows too plainly the evils of buying wholly from drummers. Many who have been wholly dependent on drummers for goods are now asking for extensions, and in too many cases have in stock goods difficult to move. We hear of a Providence dry goods dealer who, four years ago, came each fortnight to the Boston market, but since that time has bought wholly by sample from drummers. To-day he is a candidate for extensions and for new stock, and a competitor, with no better opportunities, has been coming here once a month, has anticipated his February bills, and is buying for the month of March. The drumming system is being dropped by the country is often the first to consider the customer, and not his employer. Anxiety to send home good full orders often induces him to neglect some important facts that might curtail his patron's credit, because it would reduce the sum total of sales, and might displace his customer. This the customer gets overlooked, and at settling the bill is back on the selling firm for special favors.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, March 2, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—The absence of the schemes which attracted men here during Tweed's dynasty seems only to enrage those who tasted the fruits of his reign, and those who expressed their abhorrence of his rule by the fifty hells which clung to their predecessors' fingers by having read of the same, act as though they were not in humor because their sun came up too late to cast its rays on brighter days.

The most impolitic men who hang about the Capitol in these days are those who hang around Senators—to whom they are indebted for their positions as common committee clerks, impudent messengers, and the more aristocratic and stealthily engrossing clerk who receives money in order to prolong a precarious position at Albany. These men, at home, are—generally speaking—those who do the dirty work of the town or district, who go from doorkeeper to doorkeeper if they have no education, from messenger to clerk if they can write their names, and from a common clerkship on committees to the engrossing room, if nature placed their brains in their fingers. Some of these men aspire to become journalists; most of them prefer the lobby, preferring to receive \$10 for some dirty work, or be thought smart to attending to their own business in an honest and legitimate way, receiving money of Albany. These men, elsewhere, on a campaign expedition, look up the flood-wood in their town for the coming canvass, and—draw their \$1 and \$5 per day from the state. Of course, if Tweed did this it would be "stealing"—just as it is; but they do this nowadays, and it is called "reform."

I am confident it is a great mistake to change the officers of a House on the last half of a session. So great was the pressure upon the Speaker here immediately after his election that he deemed it his duty to make two sets of appointments. The first went into effect for the first half of the session, and the second came on last Wednesday. How hopeful were the anticipations of all that they might be retained, and what bitter disappointments were suffered when the fiat went forth that the original decree was to go into effect in all its force. I remember one little page boy, a diminutive specimen of nature's handiwork, as pretty as a girl, and as polite, good-natured and smart as any could well imagine. Poor boy, he had seen Messrs. Lincoln and Bache after their struggle over him, both anxious early in the session to have him in their employ. He had a living to make for his family, and he had hoped that such magnificent exhibitions of regard would prove strong enough to keep him on during the entire session. But the Speaker rules the House, and the little boy has been taught the first and (say) *politically* lesson he has come to manhood. If still he had made an indelible impression upon that little boy's mind, he will grow up to respect the value of the franchise, but will regard position and place as something allied very closely to disappointment, troubles and vexations. If not to defalcation, crime and dishonor. The question which he answered when he came here is, not how shall I acquit myself; but how much money can I make? And yet these are the men who denounce Tweed. First, I make no point on the complexion of the Legislature, dark as it is in Senate and vault; I only wish to state a fact calculated to show that the morals of those who have come to dabble in politics—on behalf of the greater ones—are very loose. The entire political fabric has become loosened from its foundation, and the elements which cemented republican government together seem to be crumbling into a cauldron of corruption. The whirlwind which passed over the country, sweeping men into exile and into dangerous served a good purpose—to repress the public passion to plunder, as it doubtless made many bad men turn their hands to honest and honorable avocations. But there is yet a sentiment lurking under waistcoats which bear the shield of honesty only to throw the unwary of their guard. The people of your own county have cause to regret the day when varnished rogues secured place and power, and Columbia and other counties have cause to know that an official cannot be hedged too closely round with the hands of power.

And this leads me to speak of the passage by the House of Mr. Hammond's County Treasurer's bill last week. The contest over this measure has been somewhat protracted, and we were told that the lobby had engaged to defeat the measure—in fact that the first installment of a fund to be raised had reached here. I reckon the sum was too small—if any was gathered—or else the lobby pocketed it entire; at all events the vote showed that few, if any, were purchased, or else they fooled the purchasers. Every man in your delegation stood as firm as Kibbickick Dick, and I do not think that when the bill reaches the Senate, your Senator will also favor it. The purpose of the bill being to prevent defalcations—such as have occurred, the arguments against it rest upon specious grounds, seemingly. For instance Mr. Miller of Herkimer takes the ground that its passage will throw all the state taxes into a few banks in Albany, virtually giving the Controller and Treasurer an immense money power to use—if they so desire—in elections, besides giving a few banks the power to secure all the golden eggs; the fronted of money which county banks ought to enjoy in order to loan to money in distress as they now do upon good security. That seems well enough on its face, but state taxes ought not to be long scattered over the whole of God's universe, nor in the hands of Sam, Dick and Saul too long. They should be gathered up and one man made not only civilly liable on bonds, but criminally responsible for neglect even. It has become so common a thing nowadays for men to creep out of the small hole of "want of interest" that mere neglect ought to be made severely punishable. Had such been the law Messrs. Rains and Hopkins would have known, probably, how financial matters stood between them and the state every day in the year. Again, there is nothing sound in the argument which objects to the bill on the score of its prohibiting a County Treasurer from securing the office two successive terms. The purpose of that section is founded upon an investigation into the effect of the present practice in that regard, and the conclusion is that this officer, like that of Sheriff, under a provision in the constitution, ought not to be eligible a second successive term.

The fierce onslaught made by Messrs. Alvord, Wagstaff and Eastman on the Rev. Mr. Hull's draft or substitute scheme last Thursday evening, couched it to the tomb of the Capulets, where it has gone on several previous occasions, only to come forth again, when a legisla-ture assembled, fresh and rejuvenated. Mr. Lincoln made a grand speech in his favor, but so bitter and fierce was the attack that messengers did not care to have it said that they were voted for a "job." It would be well if engrossing clerks of the Senate kept all the floor on such occasions lest members fell under the barbed lance of well-grounded suspicion, which is always rife when such bills are under consideration. Besides which, such men having no influence, members only are sold.

Mr. Snyder pushed his Sangerites bill, "to enable the village Directors to raise \$4,000," through the House in grand style, and the Senator ought to be able to secure its early passage in the House.

Mr. Mackin of Dutcher introduced a bill for the relief of Messrs. Baxter and the State. Its purpose is to take \$50,000 from the State Treasury and give it to men whom nine commissioners appointed by the Legislature in 1871 refuse to award any sum whatever. It is a notorious fact that Mr. Baxter's canal boat is not a success. If it is, why not award him the \$100,000? He is entitled to all or none.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Agent Jayne Gets Excited.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day took up the subject of motels and began what is likely to be an exhaustive investigation into the working of the revenue laws. Delegations were present from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The New York committee is composed of Jackson S. Schulz, D. R. Robbins, C. Brainerd, S. E. Eaton, John A. Stevens. Boston is represented by Alexander H. Rice, M. D. Spalding, J. W. Candler and Henry D. Hyde. Dances being about Kelly Kelley presided. Ex-Special Agent Jayne was first called. He read over his previous testimony and letters from large hotels, and Phelps, Dodge & Co. in reference to seizures of the latter's books. He then proceeded to notice the Tribune's attack on him last Saturday in reference to the Story case, which he said was unjustified. While giving his testimony Jayne became very much excited and turning to the delegation present said, "I am being persecuted by these infernal thieves and their representatives." He was immediately called to order and reprimanded by the Chairman. Some members of the delegations desired that against Jayne, but the committee decided to do no witness should be interrupted or questioned by either members of the committee or strangers present until through testifying, when questions would be allowed through the committee, but not direct.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock. THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. The House Judiciary Committee to-day considered the Senate amendments to the bankruptcy bill and decided to recommend non-concurrence and ask a committee of conference. It is believed that in this way the bill may be perfected satisfactorily to both houses.

DELINQUENT TREASURERS.

Orders to Show Up.

ALBANY, March 3.—At the last General Term of the Supreme Court an order was entered requiring the various County Treasurers of the Third Department to report to the General Term the amount of court funds held by them and how invested on or before the first Tuesday of March to date, or in case they should not be punished for contempt. At the opening of court to-day reports were received from the Treasurers of Sullivan, Schoharie, Greene, Ulster, Rensselaer and Columbia with detailed statements attached. The Court stated that before the close of the term a referee would be appointed to examine each statement and report thereon.

NEWBURGH'S EARLY ELECTION.

A Democratic Mayor and Recorder.

NEWBURGH, March 3.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected Chaney M. Leonard Mayor by a majority of about 500; also the Recorder by a large majority and two Aldermen and two Supervisors. The Republicans elected two Aldermen, a Water Commissioner and two Supervisors.

THE WEATHER.

To-Day's Probabilities.

For the Middle States fresh to very brisk southerly winds and cloudy and rainy weather, the former veering to westerly and northwesterly on Wednesday night, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

TELEGRAPH.

REGULAR DISPATCHES TO DAILY FREEMAN.

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

Getting Ready in Worcester.

Worcester, Mass., March 3.—The ladies were in session all day consulting and organizing, but no overt step was taken.

THE WORK IN INDIANAPOLIS.

New York, March 3.—The ladies of Indianapolis to-day fully completed their organization for the temperance movement and adopted a platform. During the meeting a note was received from the County Auditor saying that two petitions on file for license to sell liquor had been withdrawn. A letter was also read from a gentleman in Boone county offering to furnish all the means necessary to prosecute and carry on the good work. A committee of ladies was appointed, who will be aided by legal counsel, to present at all sessions of the commissioners' court to examine petitions presented, and as far as they legally can, prevent the granting of any further licenses.

IMPRESSIVE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN AT COLUMBUS.

At Columbus, Ohio, the ladies began active operations. Prayer meetings were held at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 2 o'clock P. M. to pray for strength to begin work. At 3 o'clock about 200 ladies left the prayer meeting and marched to the American Hotel, headed by the Chief of Police and one patrolman to keep the streets open, leaving the church filled with people to pray for those who went out to work. The bells of three churches were tolled during the time the procession was moving. At the American Hotel Mr. E. J. Blount, the proprietor, signed the ladies' pledge. Mr. Getz, proprietor of the hotel, also signed. About a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel.

The procession then moved to West's billiard room, completely filling it. The proprietor welcomed them as a gentleman would his guests. He refused to sign the pledge, but said he would willingly sell out and promise never again to engage in such business. When asked if he was not sorry he was in such business West said he was just now particularly sorry. Fervent prayer was then offered and a hymn sung, after which the ladies thanked him for his courtesy and withdrew, shaking his hand and promising to pray for him.

The next place visited was the most fashionable drinking place in the city, known as Ambrose's. The ladies' parlors were the possession of Mr. A. Stephenson, one of the proprietors, appeared and said he did not want his business interfered with, as his parlors were in use constantly by regular boarders. He gave leave that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. Prayer was then offered, and on the way out Mr. Stephenson was begged to give up the business of liquor selling; but he answered that he had a living to make for his family and did not want to be forced into giving a final answer as to what he would do. He would, however, consider the question. Most of the ladies shook hands with him and showered prayers and good words on his head.

The next place visited was the bar. The bar had been closed four days and the proprietor was watching by the bedside of a dying brother. Hymns were sung and prayers offered for the dying man and for the proprietor of the house.

A number of grocery stores were visited, but the proprietors were absent and the establishments in charge of clerks, with whom little headway could be made.

Each place the ladies went they were treated courteously and promised to call again. The procession then returned to the church, where they were heartily welcomed and congratulated. Letters were received from C. A. Wagner, proprietor of a prominent restaurant, stating that he had stopped selling liquor. A letter was also read from Mr. Say, a brewer, saying he would never become another keg of liquor. The ladies expressed themselves as greatly encouraged and will renew the warfare to-morrow. The talk and prayers were very sincere. A number of hard words and abundant in kindly expressions for all engaged in the liquor traffic.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Mr. STEWART of Nevada advocated New York as the place for holding the Centennial exhibition if it is to be international. This he supported on economic grounds, though he advocated a national exhibition at Philadelphia, the expense of which the country was abundantly able to stand. In any event the country is large must foot the bill to make it successful.

Mr. STEVENSON of Kentucky thought if the door of the national treasury were opened to the exhibition \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 would be required to defray the cost.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania read a letter just received by him, dated Feb. 28th, from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the affairs, stating that the deficiency in the Vienna Exposition of 1873 was \$1,000,000 dollars, a large part of which would be made up by returns yet to come in from railroad ticket agents. Scott said six of the powers of the earth have accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration, and this morning he had received information that two more, Austria and the Sandwich Islands, had also accepted.

Pending discussion of a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After a long discussion of the bill for regulating the rates of fare on railroads and without taking action on the bill, which is a special order from day to day, until disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past six.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

—Vasquez and his gang continue their freebooting operations. Friday they robbed the express stage near San Rafael, carrying \$300 from passengers, but offering no violence. At San Rafael they robbed a store and stole six horses, then started for the mountains.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 3.

Treasury discounts \$88,000; customs receipts \$1,000,000 for the week ending 29th Feb., a decrease from last week of \$2,500,000 and the lowest for any one week for a long time. Money freely offered at 10 per cent. after-noon. Wall street extremely dull. Sterling exchange at 112 to 112 1/2. Carrying charges from 112 to 112 1/2. Clearings at 112 1/2. A slight recovery occurred, but the market was weak with heavy losses of price. The decline for the day ranged 1/2 to 1/4. The market was weak with heavy losses of price. The decline for the day ranged 1/2 to 1/4. The market was weak with heavy losses of price. The decline for the day ranged 1/2 to 1/4.

STOCKS.

U. S. 6 1/2 % 102	109	U. S. Pacific 102	109
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108
U. S. 6 % 101	108	U. S. 6 % 101	108

An Impressive Sentence.

Judge Westbrook's sentence of Brady, the masked robber, was at once impressive and maddening. The Judge said:

In pronouncing upon you, Dennis Brady, the dread sentence of the law for the crime of which you stand convicted, a duty devolves upon the Court from the moral and political position of the country. The law is the law, and men with human feelings, naturally shrink. Believe us these are no idle words, but the genuine emotions of our hearts. You have had, as we think, a fair trial, and your trial and have been most ably, eloquently and astutely defended. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been issued and served at the expense of the country. The law, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, one which is without a parallel in the history of the country. In the law of the land, the verdict of the Court must follow, and it remains for it to give efficacy thereto by its sentence. Before, however, the judgment is declared, we have thought that a few words to you and other wise, prudent, are pressing, as a similar course to that which has brought you here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man does, that shall also reap. It is in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, sowed to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. "The wages of sin is death," and perhaps at this moment, with the certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as when planned by inspired hands. Life, as it is given to you, presents two paths—the one, though laborious, if pursued with integrity and steadfastness of purpose by the way, was certain to lead in the end to a secure and honorable position. The other, the path of crime, led to a life of misery and degradation. You have chosen the latter, and you have reached the goal to which you have necessarily journeyed. You have chosen the path of crime, and you have reached the goal to which you have necessarily journeyed. You have chosen the path of crime, and you have reached the goal to which you have necessarily journeyed.

REMOVAL.

TO THE

LARGE & COMMODIOUS STORE

in the

HASBROUCK BLOCK,

On Garden street, lately occupied by John H. Deyo, where he will keep a LARGER AND MORE SELECT STOCK of everything in his line of business, commencing

April 1st, 1874.

JAMES KERLEY.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

FOR 1874-4 AT

SIMS'S.

We now offer the largest and most complete assortment of MILLINERY that can be found in the city. The stock consists in part of:

RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, CRAPES, MALINES, LACES, ILLUSIONS, DOTTED NETS, WASH BIANDES, &c., &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets and Jockeys. Velvet Jockeys, Trimmed, only \$1.00.

Others of a finer grade equally low.

Ladies' Dress Caps, Children's Lace and Medallion Caps and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Piques, French Feather Grass, Leaves, Ornaments, &c., &c.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

We have a full line of female undergarments, which are offered at prices less than you can make them at home.

A Large Stock of Hosiery.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Stockings. Also a full assortment of Men's, Misses' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers. All of these articles are made by a small advance above cost. Call and look at the goods. They are cheap. Mrs. Sims will take pleasure in showing you the

UNDERGARMENTS.

Berlin Worsted, Germantown Wool, Filling Silk and Flannels, Canvas of all the different kinds, Worsted Flannels, Worsted Embroideries for the household use in feckle health and can earn nothing for their support, so they are worked on at her trade and supported herself and her husband also. She nursed him when sick, paid his bills, and buried him respectfully when he died, asking no help from his relatives. He left no children and made no will, and Dorcas, being ignorant of law as it affects married women and widows, supposed that her husband was hers because she had paid for it with her own earnings, so she kept right on making coats and garments like Dorcas of old; happy, no doubt, in the good work of "sins dress" which she did. But this state of things could not last. The two brothers of the dead husband soon began to exercise their control over her, as in duty bound. The woman must be protected (?) if not by law, at least by the aid of her relatives. So Dorcas received notice that she

Thurston Wood has been speaking his mind on the centennial question. As might be expected from so old and so able a public man, he has expressed a patriotic jubilee into an exhibition of ploughs, harrows and steam-engines. If Wood's old friend Greeley were still living he would be equally explicit and more emphatic in expressing the same opinion.

Another tremendous petition against inflation has been got up and signed by principal merchants, bankers and business men of this state. Reasoning according to accepted standards, we should say that Congress cannot do otherwise than act in compliance with the voice of the people. Perhaps it will, yet who can predict what impossible feats of ground and lofty tumbling it may undertake now that the veteran acrobat, Ben Butler, has assumed the leadership of the House and the Republican party?

The Sanborn and Jayne frauds look worse as new revelations of their methods and results are made from day to day. There seems to be a rottenness at the bottom of this business beyond precedent and belief. It is said to be clearly established by ample documentary evidence, that no less persons than Senator Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson present Secretary, and other prominent men of once good repute, are involved in the Sanborn contract scheme. It is not proved that Boutwell ever received any money from the operation; yet the fact that he was elected Senator from Massachusetts within a few weeks after signing as Secretary of the Treasury the letter placing the machinery of the Internal Revenue Department at the disposal of Sanborn, shows what his reward was. What one ring has done in the way of plundering the taxpayers, Special Agent Jayne and his allies have done for commerce and trade through deceptive manipulation and the use of counterfeit checks. The demoralization which renders such enormous robberies possible must be wider and deeper than most of us have been in the habit of thinking. We abhor the rant and fashion of cheap denunciation and the trickery of moral Phariseism; notwithstanding, the country is manifestly in need of strong, true work from life rising above the ordinary, if possible, a renovation of life and practice in this country.

Cornwall on Actors.

Dr. Cornwall thinks that because the word "hypocrite" means "actor" and because a certain set of ecclesiastical priests were once called by that name by a high authority, that, therefore, a player in a theatre, who mounts the phrases of a prayer written out for him and contained in his part, is very immoral and blasphemous. We beg the Doctor's indulgence for a moment while we remind him that the Pharisee played an ostentatious part of his abiding faith in his own goodness, which it was his duty to know was in his case a sham and a humbug. He was, consequently, a real "hypocrite"—an "actor" personating another character by means of a lie. With the professional player the case is antipodal. When Mr. Booth plays *Hamlet* we incline to think a snarl of contempt would reach his handsome face to tell that he was attempting to impose himself upon a credulous public as the literal Prince of Denmark. Are the teachers of education—sometimes theatrical performers at the same time—guilty of "hypocrisy" when they shout themselves out to repeat the Lord's Prayer, or devoutly to read a hymn or a Scripture lesson? Hardly, we guess. Dr. Cornwall is a good man with a one-sided, narrow-gauge way of looking at things. He is not, probably, too old to be advised, and will take what we say about him good-naturedly, should he ever see it.

Private Rights in Public Places.

We suppose there is no favored spot of earth free from its native misdeeds. But there are places wherein private misdeeds are almost incapable of excuse. When we buy our ticket for a lecture, for instance, or concert, we suppose ourselves to be fairly entitled to hear and enjoy the entertainment. In fact, the tacit contract and understanding between the managers and promoters of it and ourselves is to the effect that we shall have an undisturbed possession of the seat to which our coupon assigns us all through the music or speech. When, therefore, perhaps in the very heart of the auditor's most eloquent passage, or the orchestra's most melodious swell, we hear a clatter, clatter of feet which their owners do not seem able to control, or the buzz, buzz of tongues which their proprietors cannot restrain, we feel both annoyed and abused. We have been defrauded of our property in the performance; our mental pocket has been picked, and if we are not reticent people, we growl; if we are aggressive, positive people, we hiss and scold and perhaps complain to the statuesque policeman in the corner, if he happens to be on duty. Yet in defending our rights in this way, we are defrauded in spite of all we can do. The whispering, spiteful, shallow-pated youngsters who manage in some way to throw themselves into all the musical and oratorical Elens know what thieves and outlaws they are? If not, we beg those of them "to whom these presents shall come" to take the fact to heart.

The Election in the Towns.

Our returns from the towns unexpectedly are comparatively meagre. So far as heard from they indicate the election of a Democratic Board of Supervisors of about the same numerical majority as last year, though there is a possibility of a substantial majority. The following is as far as heard from:

DEMOCRATS.	
Hartley, Richard W. Smith, Wawarsing,.....	JOHN G. GRAY, Gardiner,.....
.....	LEWIS HENDERSON, New Paltz,.....
.....	ASHELEY J. ARNOLD, Shawangunk,.....
.....	SAMUEL DILL, Jr., Kingston Town,.....
.....	DAVID H. CARLE, Kingston City, 2d Dist.,.....
.....	ARTHUR J. MELLON, do do do,.....
.....	JOHN T. NEWTON, do do do,.....
.....	JEFF. MCCASLAND, do do do,.....
.....	LUKE NOONE, do do do,.....

REPUBLICANS.

Boopus,.....	AMAZIAN NEELE, Olive,.....
.....	C. L. HOWE, Saugerties,.....
.....	THOMAS MAXWELL, Marlborough,.....
.....	LOUIS BRYER, Kingston City, 1st Dist.,.....
.....	ALVIN T. NEWTON, do do do,.....
.....	MOSES STONE, do do do,.....
.....	LEWIS LANE, do do do,.....

The Brodhead gang of plunderers, coming no comfort from the above list, of the Republicans C. L. Howe will find a most determined foe of the corruption. In signing Thomas Maxwell with 364 majority, Superintendent approves the course of Superintendent Stone is also returned by a heavy majority. Lloyd sends a good man in LeVine Lane. Of the Democrats Superintendent Mellon goes back with a heavy majority of approval. Mr. Cowell pledged himself for the thorough prosecution of the county suit. Jefferson McCasland, one of the staunchest men in the Board, is returned in spite of most bitter opposition. In the town of Kingston Carl presents an improvement over Myer. Shawangunk sends a new man, whom we cannot speak with precision. New Paltz returns Abrams, who voted for prosecution throughout. Wawarsing replaces Dr. Berier with John G. Gray, a sterling man, as is also Lewis Henderson of Gardiner. Richard W. Smith is also a new man, but we must mistake him if he won't be found against any unjust settlement.

We shall be able to speak more fully in tomorrow's issue.

Another Word About It.

There is one consideration pertinent to the management of the prevailing Temperance reform which we do not remember to have seen stated but once by the press since the movement began; and we think it to be sufficiently weighty to justify a paragraph or two additional. It is this: Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have a great advantage in that position which is radically different in character from a proportionate majority in the Eastern States. It has attained as yet only the preliminary stage of civilization; it is ignorant, excitable and emotional. It is situated in the very midst of distilleries, and the smell of alcoholic fumes mingles with its vital breath. Of course the rum habit is mighty among every people; the curse of drunkenness invades every home and touches everybody, from the babe in the cradle to the gray-haired toper dozing in the chimney-corner. Poverty, dirt and all the miscellaneous forms of discomfort and sin are the daily and nightly experience of thousands of that populous and powerful city of Louth and Whiskey. As the slaves of the South during the years before the war, waited for some deliverance from bondage and cruelty, so the wives especially of these herds of Western run-seeds, waited and hoped for a better day. Now it has come, and now it is the blessed sun, could song and prayer against intemperance have fallen with a surer chance of doing good. The sad and sometimes awful calamities of the groups of women zealously lifting up their retrained cry of "righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come," struck across the dumb chords of sympathy of a host of hollow-eyed women who are dying for its success, was felt by each of the bands that assaulted the saloons of those Western towns. The manner in which religion has always been promulgated in the sparsely-settled districts of the great prairie states, also contributed in its way to the power of the message and the present cause. For illustration, the style of preaching dominant there the loud-tongued oratory of the itinerant whose library was the Old Testament, and whose acceptance of its stirring pictures was as literal as a child's faith in the Apocalyptic angels; the frantic gesticulation, the utterly uncontrolled physical exhibitions incident to the spiritual call, the hand to hand fight in outward, salient forms, of Divine fire and hell-fire, the belief in an incarnate Devil, with horns, hoofs and tail; in a word the intent but ignorant realism of the incipient life of a large section of the west "prepared the way before" the feet of the singing crusaders as the Red Sea opened before the host of the Israelites. If it be said that ignorance and vice afford anything but a good soil for reform; we answer, they afford the very best possible soil for it, when it comes in an appealing, spiritual and dramatic form. What we have thus far outlined will indicate the inference which we think to be legitimized by it. That is, the opposite traits which mark the mass of the western population will retard the movement precisely as the other elements helped it there. And this is not to our discredit or disadvantage either. There is a deep reason for it not discussable here and now. It might be said, however, that intemperance was the evil in the region where Dr. Lewis' legions have achieved such marked victories; and intemperance is only an evil—one of many less conspicuous though equally bad. Therefore we state with the utmost positiveness as to our being right, that the same impression upon the subject cannot be re-produced in New York, particularly not in New England. Our purpose in making these remarks to-day is not to make money out of it, but to call attention to the movement of the women now to propose a revival theory of our own. We simply wish to suggest the use of reflection and of common sense as the proper allies of enthusiasm in carrying on reformatory measures. We should rejoice at the annihilation of the ultimate rum-shop from our land, but we were told that the lobby had engaged to defeat the measure—the fact that the first installment of a fund to be raised had reached here. I reckon the sum was too small—if any, were purchased, or else they fooled the purchasers. Every man in your delegation stood as firm as Bunker's Den, and I don't doubt that when the bill reaches the Senate your Senator will also favor it. The purpose of the bill being to prevent defalcations—such as have occurred, the arguments against it rest upon specious grounds, seemingly. For instance Mr. Miller of Horkimer takes the ground that its passage will throw all the state taxes into a sort of chaos. In Albany, virtually giving the Comptroller and Treasurer an immense money power to use—if so they desire—in elections, besides giving a few banks here a chance to secure all the golden eggs; the control of money which county banks ought to enjoy in order to loan to men in distress who are not upon good security. That such well known men as Mr. Miller, who taxes ought not to be long scattered over the whole of God's universe, nor in the hands of Sam, Dick and Saul too long. They should be gathered up and one man made not only civilly liable on bonds, but criminally responsible for *any* even. It has become so common a thing nowadays for men to creep out of the small hole of "want of interest" that mere neglect ought to be made severely punishable. Had such been the law Messrs. Raines and Hopkins would have known, probably, how important matters stood between them and the state every day in the year. Again, there is nothing sound in the argument which objects to the bill on the score of its prohibiting a County Treasurer from securing the office two successive terms. The purpose of that section is founded upon an investigation into the effect of the present practice in that regard, the conclusion is that this officer, like that of Sheriff, under a provision in the constitution, ought not to be eligible a second successive term.

CURRENT TOPICS.

—Boutwell is the most melancholy Senator just now in Washington.

—George W. Julian has joined the Grangers. They have secured one of the best men in the country.

—Everybody will be glad to learn that the venerable ex-President Fillmore will probably recover from his present severe illness.

—Well, there! The Boston Common Council has elected a woman one of the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

—Colorado is getting madder and madder over that McCook appointment, as well it may.

—Governor Allen is busy a large portion of his time in returning free railroad passes. A very good thing for a governor to do.

—Since the Simmons confirmation Butler has assumed the leadership of the Republican side of the House.

—The death of the famous \$40,000 cow gives emphasis to a rumor we have reported in this paper, that we would rather have that \$40,000 in cash than the cow.

—The Selma Times won't go to the Centennial. The obstacles in its way appear to be "an ignorant ass as speaker of the House, and a negro as president of the Senate."

—It is an old comment on our tariff laws that the appraisers of Boston have drawn half the importation of steel to port by interpreting the ad valorem duties ten per cent. less than Philadelphia's do.

—There is growing evidence that Thospan talent is appreciating in New York. "The Grand Duke's Opera House," a new playhouse, receipts \$2 per night, has been shut up by the police.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Does "Drumming" Pay?

There is, just now, a warm discussion, especially among dry goods jobbers, relative to the value of "drummers" and "lookers" in breaking up the drumming system altogether. Several of our largest houses will send no salesman out this season. They propose to make prices low, send out occasional samples and make the buyer feel the real necessity of coming himself to market, and enquiring the trade. The present condition of the interior trade shows too plainly the evils of buying wholly from run samples. Many of our dealers, who formerly sent drummers for goods are now asking for extensions, and in too many cases have in stock goods difficult to move. We hear of a Providence dry goods dealer who, four years ago, came each fortnight to the Boston market, but since that time has bought wholly by sample from drummers. Today he is a candidate for extensions and credit for new stocks, while a competitor, with no better opportunities, has been coming here once a month, has anticipated his February bill, and is buying for cash his spring assortments. The salesman drumming through the country is often too apt to consider the customer, and not his employer. Anxiety to sell home good full or orders often induces him to neglect some important facts that might curtail his patron's credit. It is because it would reduce the value of sales, and might displace his customer. Thus the customer gets overworked, and at setting day falls back on the selling firm for special favors.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, March 2, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—The absence of the schemes which attracted me here during Tweed's dynasty seems to me to enrage those who tested the fruits of his reign, and those engrossing clerks and others who only know of the fifty here which clung to their predecessors' fingers by having read of the same, act as though they were not in humor because their sun came up too late to cast its rays on brighter days.

The most impolitic men who hang about the Capitol in these days are those who hang around Senators—to whom they are indebted for their positions as common committee clerks, impudent messengers, and the more aristocratic and stealthily engrossing clerk who serves the devil for money in order to prolong a precarious position at Albany. These men, at home, are generally speaking—those who do the dirty work of the town or district, who go from doorkeeper to doorkeeper if they have no education, from messenger to clerk if they can write their names, and from a common clerkship on committees to the engrossing room, if nature placed their brains in their heads. Some of these men aspire to become journalists; most of them prefer the lobby, preferring to receive \$10 for some dirty work, or be thought smart to attending to their own business in an honest and legitimate way. They receive leave of absence, go home—or elsewhere—on a campaign expedition, look up the flood-wood in their town for the coming season—draw their \$1 and \$5 per day from the state. Of course, if Tweed did this it would be "stealing"—just as it is; but they do this nowadays, and it is called "reform."

I am confident it is a great mistake to change the officers of a House on the last half of a session. So great was the pressure upon the Speaker last week, after his election that he deemed it his duty to make two sets of appointments. The first went on for the first half of the session, and the second came on last Wednesday. How hopeful were the anticipations of all that might be retained, and what bitter disappointments were suffered when the flat went out that the original officers were to go into effect in all their force. I remember one little page boy, a diminutive specimen of nature's handiwork, as pretty as a girl, and as polite, good-natured and smart as one could well imagine. Poor boy, he had seen Messrs. Lincoln and Batchelder struggle over him, both anxious early in the session to have him under their respective wings. He had hoped that such manifestations of regard would prove strong enough to keep him on during the entire session, but the Speaker rules the House, and the little boy has been taught the first sad disappointment, so many of which await the (boy) politician when he comes to manhood. If it shall have an unimpeachable impression upon little boy's mind, he will grow up to respect the value of the franchise, will not regard position and place as something allied very closely to disappointments, troubles and vexations, if not to defalcation, crime and dishonor. The question with too many who come here, is not how shall I acquit myself; but how much money can I make? And yet these are the men who denounce Tweed first, and then praise him, and who have come to the Legislature, dark as it is in Senate and vault; I only wish to state a fact calculated to show that the morals of those who have come to the Legislature on behalf of the greater elements are very far from pure. The entire political fabric has become loosened from its foundation, and the elements which cemented republican government together seem to have crumbled into a cauldron of corruption. The whirlwind which passed over the country, sweeping men into exile and into dungeons served a good purpose—to repress the vulgar and corrupt, as it is. Doubtless made many men turn their hands to honest and honorable avocations. But there is yet a sentiment lurking under waistcoats which bear the shield of honesty only to throw the unwary of their guard. The people of your own county have cause to regret the day when varnished rogues secured place and power, and Columbia and other counties have reason to know that officials cannot be led too closely round with the bands of protection.

And this leads me to speak of the passage by the House of Mr. Hammond's County Treasurer's bill last week. The contest over this measure has been somewhat protracted, and we were told that the lobby had engaged to defeat the measure—the fact that the first installment of a fund to be raised had reached here. I reckon the sum was too small—if any, were purchased, or else they fooled the purchasers. Every man in your delegation stood as firm as Bunker's Den, and I don't doubt that when the bill reaches the Senate your Senator will also favor it. The purpose of the bill being to prevent defalcations—such as have occurred, the arguments against it rest upon specious grounds, seemingly. For instance Mr. Miller of Horkimer takes the ground that its passage will throw all the state taxes into a sort of chaos. In Albany, virtually giving the Comptroller and Treasurer an immense money power to use—if so they desire—in elections, besides giving a few banks here a chance to secure all the golden eggs; the control of money which county banks ought to enjoy in order to loan to men in distress who are not upon good security. That such well known men as Mr. Miller, who taxes ought not to be long scattered over the whole of God's universe, nor in the hands of Sam, Dick and Saul too long. They should be gathered up and one man made not only civilly liable on bonds, but criminally responsible for *any* even. It has become so common a thing nowadays for men to creep out of the small hole of "want of interest" that mere neglect ought to be made severely punishable. Had such been the law Messrs. Raines and Hopkins would have known, probably, how important matters stood between them and the state every day in the year. Again, there is nothing sound in the argument which objects to the bill on the score of its prohibiting a County Treasurer from securing the office two successive terms. The purpose of that section is founded upon an investigation into the effect of the present practice in that regard, the conclusion is that this officer, like that of Sheriff, under a provision in the constitution, ought not to be eligible a second successive term.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Agent Jayne Gets Excited.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day took up the subject of moieties and began what is likely to be an exhaustive investigation into the working of the revenue laws. The members were present from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The New York committee is composed of Jackson S. Schmitt, D. R. Robbins, C. Brainerd, S. B. Eaton, John A. Stevens. Boston is represented by Alexander H. Rice, M. D. Spaulding, J. W. Candler and Henry D. Hyde. Doves being absent Judge Kelly presided. Ex-Special Agent Jayne was not called. He read over his previous testimony and letters from Judge Davis and Phelps, Dodge & Co. in reference to seizures of the latter's books. He then proceeded to notice the Tribune's attack on him last Saturday in reference to the Story case, which he said was unsatisfactory. While giving his testimony Jayne became very much excited and turning to the delegation present said, "I am being persecuted by these infernal thieves and their representatives." He was immediately called to order and reprimanded by the Chairman. Some members of the delegations desired to question Jayne, but the committee decided that no witness should be interrogated or questioned by either members of the committee or strangers present until through testimony, when questions would be allowed through the committee, but not direct.

DELINQUENT TREASURERS.

Orders to Show Up.

ALBANY, March 3.—At the last General Term of the Supreme Court an order was entered requiring the various County Treasurers of the Third Department to report to the General Term the amount of court funds held by them and how invested on or before the first Tuesday of March to day, or show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. At the opening of court to-day reports were received from the Treasurers of Sullivan, Schoharie, Otsego, Ulster, Rensselaer and Columbia counties, but none from Albany. The Court stated that before the close of the term a referee would be appointed to examine each statement and report thereon.

NEWBURGH'S CHARTER ELECTION.

A Democratic Mayor and Recorder.

NEWBURGH, March 3.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected Chancery M. Leonard Mayor by a majority of about 500; and the Recorder by a large majority and two Aldermen and two Supervisors. The Republicans elected two Aldermen, a Water Comptroller and two Supervisors.

THE WEATHER.

To-Day's Probabilities.

For the Middle States fresh to very brisk southerly winds and cloudy and rainy weather, the former veering to westerly and northwesterly on Wednesday night, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

TELEGRAPH.

REGULAR DISPATCHES TO DAILY FREEMAN.

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

Getting Ready in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3.—The ladies were in session all day consulting and organizing, but no overt step was taken.

THE WORK IN INDIANAPOLIS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The ladies of Indianapolis to-day fully completed their organization for the Temperance movement and adopted a platform. During the meeting note was received from the County Auditor saying that two petitions on file for license to sell liquor had been withdrawn. A letter was also read from a gentleman in Boone county offering to furnish all the means necessary to prosecute and carry on the good work. A committee of ladies was appointed, who will be aided by legal counsel to present at all sessions of the commissioners' court to examine petitions presented, and as far as they legally can, to prevent the granting of any further licenses.

IMPRESSIVE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN AT COLUMBUS.

At Columbus, Ohio, the ladies began active operations. Prayer meetings were held at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 2 o'clock P. M. to pray for the success of the work. At 3 o'clock from 200 ladies led the prayer meeting and marched to the American Hotel, headed by the Chief of Police and one patrolman to keep the streets open, leaving the church filled with people to pray for those who went out to work. The bells of three churches were tolled during the time the procession was moving. At the American Hotel Mr. E. J. Blount, proprietor, sized the dealers' pledge. Mr. Getz, proprietor of the bar, refused to sign. Meeting a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel.

The procession then moved to West's 11th room, completely filling it. The proprietor welcomed them as a gentleman would his guests. He refused to sign the pledge, but said he would willingly sell out and promise never again to engage in such business. When asked if he was not sorry he was in such business West said he was just now particularly sorry. Fervent prayer was then offered and a hymn sung, after which the ladies thanked him for his kind words and for his willingness to give up his business and promising to pray for him.

The next place visited was the most fashionable drinking place in the city, known as Amiro's. The ladies' parlors were taken possession of. Mr. A. Stephenson, one of the proprietors, appeared and said he did not want his business interfered with as his parlors were in use constantly by regular boarders. He gave leave that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. Prayer was then offered, and on the way out Mr. Stephenson was begged to give up the business of liquor selling; but he answered that he had a living to make for his family and did not want to be forced into giving up his business.

A number of grocery stores were visited, but the proprietors were absent and the establishments in charge of clerks, with whom little headway could be made. Each place the ladies went they were treated courteously and promised to call again. The procession returned to the church where they were heartily welcomed and congratulated. Letters were received from C. A. Wagner, proprietor of a prominent restaurant, stating that he had stopped selling liquor. A letter was also read from Mr. Say, a brewer, saying he would never brew another keg of liquor. The ladies expressed themselves as glad to hear of such results, and new the warfare to-morrow. The talk and prayers to-day were utterly devoid of any harsh words and abundant in kindly expressions for all engaged in the liquor traffic.

AN IMPRESSIVE SENTENCE.

Judge Weir's sentence of Brady, the masked robber, on to-day impressive and solemn. Judge Brady, the masked robber, the dread sentence of the law for the crime of which you stand convicted, a day or two ago upon the Court from which its members, as men with human feelings, naturally shrink. Believe us these are no idle words, but the genuine emotions of our hearts. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and you are sentenced to a term of years in prison. In the justice of that verdict the Court fully concurs, and it remains for it to give effect to its sentence. Before, however, judgment is declared we have thought that a few words to you and others who, perhaps, are pursuing a similar course to that which you have followed here, might not be inappropriate. That which a man sows, that shall be also reap, as is true in the moral and political world as in the physical. You, from the statements of your life, as given upon the witness stand, stood to the winds and you have reaped the whirlwind. The wages of sin is death; and perhaps at this moment you are certain prospect of a long and dreary imprisonment before you, you realize that it is as true to-day as it was yesterday. You have had, as we believe, a fair trial by jury, and have been found guilty, and you have been sentenced to a term of years in prison. The process of this Court to enforce and secure the attendance of your witnesses has been delayed and several of the expenses of the county. The jury, after a calm deliberation on the evidence, has found you guilty of one of the gravest

Correspondents will please direct their letters to the Editor of the Freeman, care of the Post Office, N. Y.

The Freeman is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by the carrier at the rate of five cents per copy. It is also sold by the subscription at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at the rate of five cents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We are happy to announce to our patrons that we have secured the well-known Premium Job Printer, Mr. A. V. HAIGHT, late of Ellenville, who will hereafter have entire charge of the Job Printing Department of The Freeman establishment. Mr. Haight's skill and taste are too well known to need any recommendation from us. We are now prepared to do the finest kinds of Job Printing at reasonable rates.

To-night—Lecture by Rev. G. C. Eray at the Second M. E. Church—Our Funks and Other Funks, at 8 o'clock.

Fair and Festival, Rondout Baptist Sunday school hall.

CITY NOTES.

That was a very sporadic vote in the Sixth Ward—three votes for Spore.

The game at marbles has become so fascinating that the youngsters now play it by moonlight.

The voting in the upper part of the city was done very quietly without any disorder or speak of very little enthusiasm.

The Turners are building a wall and a substantial flight of steps at their hall near East Ravine street. It will be a great improvement.

Washington's show, like the Arab's, silent yesterday on Tuesday morning. The latter, however, blew a note in the lower part of the city.

We wonder if the chap who was on the sidewalk at the upper end of Division street with some girls on Monday night about half-past nine, and who wanted "this put in The Freeman," would like the conversation published? Guess not.

St. James street is to have a new grocery store, to be run by Richard Stokes, Jr. Richard is thoroughly skilled in the business and no doubt will please his patrons not only by his able management, but also by the quality of his wares.

It was a pretty sharp practice on manager Washburn's part, when he assured of a rush to Washington Hall on Monday night, to have nothing but fifty cent tickets for sale—no thirty-cent ones as advertised. Well, Washburn's last season will come here again some time.

It will be seen by the notice in another column that the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church congregation is making preparations to build at once, as they advertise for proposals to be handed in by the 26th of March. The plans and specifications are all ready, and can be seen at Mr. Wachter's. Scott & Weber were losers by the Washburne. Washburn paid \$25 rent for the hall and that amount wouldn't begin to pay for the seats and window glass broken by the audience. Then the amount of mud tracked into the hall was something fearful, and that floor had to be got ready for the Forum hall on Tuesday night.

Election in Rhinebeck.

In Rhinebeck Joseph H. Baldwin, Rep., is elected Supervisor by 9 majority; Isaac E. Russell, Justice, 70 maj.; Lewis Tomlinson, Collector, 22 maj.; Wm. H. Heyner, Town Clerk, 93 maj.

Lecture this evening.

Rev. G. C. Eray will deliver this evening in the Second M. E. Church his popular lecture, "Our Funks and Other Funks." This has been delivered in various parts of the country and has won universal commendation from hearers and the press. We trust Mr. Eray will have a full house.

Accident.

Jeremiah Frazier, who works for the Washington Ice Company, while handling ice from the pond at Edenville on Tuesday, slipped on a cake of ice dislocating his right arm at the shoulder, broke his jaw and lacerated his chest and ear very severely. Dr. George C. Smith attended the injured man and pronounced his hurts not serious.

Clams!

It won't be many hours before the creek and run of a clam boat's rigging will be heard on the air as she comes to our docks. Then will the plastic "fritter" grace the dinner table, and ye old time citizens will ye-deck and sing in plaintive tone to ye skipper "Gimme some clams out'n the shell and sum of that ar sea biscuit." Clams are good in the spring time and Mr. Wachter, who is from the Kaul River—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Our marine reporter has been fourteen years at sea, and when asked what the "yawn of a clam boat's rigging" meant he said, "I guess his larynx tonight if he knew, unless it was the same kind of a noise as the squeal of the check that the poor deckhand was belated to, such a fearful knock knocked him galley west." And then he clapped a stopper on his talking gear and hoisted in a fresh groan.

Mistake about a Dead Man.

A few days ago Mrs. Anna M. Voorhees received a letter, stating a man, by name P. G. Voorhees, had died at the Erie Hotel in Dunkirk in this state. Thinking the deceased might possibly be Francis A. Voorhees, who for some time past has been in Pennsylvania, Charles Morrill went out to see if he could identify the body, and if it was to this city, the son of Mrs. Voorhees, when deceased, proved to be another man, by name of P. G. Voorhees, who had come from Bavaria, Illinois, and was selling shoe blacking. Some letters were found purported to have been sent by Cornelia Voorhees, his mother, from Kingston. The latest of these was dated N. Y., 1872. Deceased is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, body slightly bent forward, long black hair and whiskers. If further information is wanted a letter directed to Adolphus Day, Postmaster, Dunkirk, N. Y. will be promptly attended to.

Found Dead.

We mentioned yesterday the Freeman of yesterday that Coroner Stephan of this city had been called to hold an inquest on the body of an aged female found dead in the road at Sawkill. The following are the particulars. On Monday morning as a young man named John Ling was going to his work at a stone quarry on the old road leading from Stony Hollow to Woodstock, he found the woman dead at the roadside. From the proceedings before the Coroner's jury it was shown the name of the deceased was Hannah Longdyke, sixty-nine years of age. She left Rondout on Saturday by train over N. Y. & K. Road on Saturday by train over the cars at Stony Hollow, to walk to her son-in-law's, Peter W. Wilsen, in Sawkill. She had with her a small basket in which were some sausage and a half gallon jug in which was some liquor, and these were found near the body. Deceased was mother-in-law of Mr. Eray staying in this city, and she had been staying in Rondout since last December. Places were seen in the snow where deceased had sat, while in a sitting posture, and after life had become extinct the body had fallen over, as it was found in a cramped position. Dr. George C. Smith examined the body and found marks of violence thereon. The jury rendered a verdict of "died by a visitation of God."

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

COMPLETE RETURNS FROM THE CITY.

MAYOR.	
JAMES G. LINDSLEY, BLANK.	3215
First Ward.....	133
Second.....	278
Third.....	214
Fourth.....	410
Fifth.....	398
Sixth.....	361
Seventh.....	351
Eighth.....	483
Ninth.....	351

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

DUBOIS, KRIEGER, BLANK.	
First Ward.....	133
Second.....	139
Third.....	136
Fourth.....	262
Fifth.....	240
Sixth.....	225
Seventh.....	213
Eighth.....	161
Ninth.....	281
Dubois' majority 428.	

ASSESSORS.

CULL, GOLDEN, BOUGHTALING.	
First Ward.....	51
Second.....	118
Third.....	118
Fourth.....	377
Fifth.....	294
Sixth.....	321
Seventh.....	377
Eighth.....	162
Ninth.....	130
2051 1353 1468 201 936	

CONSTABLES.

MUNSON, FREEDMAN, TAMMANY.	
First Ward.....	250
Second.....	204
Third.....	118
Fourth.....	148
Fifth.....	65
Sixth.....	108
Seventh.....	159
Eighth.....	195
Ninth.....	331
1451 1470 1807 1702	

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CAREY, SMITH, RYAN, CLOUGHAN.	
First Ward.....	126
Second.....	91
Third.....	89
Fourth.....	204
Fifth.....	150
Sixth.....	142
Seventh.....	93
Eighth.....	198
Ninth.....	219
1408 1795 1433 1627	

WARD.

FENNEL, WARD, BLANK.	
First Ward.....	192
Second.....	202
Third.....	121
Fourth.....	150
Fifth.....	73
Sixth.....	167
Seventh.....	217
Eighth.....	174
Ninth.....	310
1586 1031 653 1	

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.	
Artemas Sahler.....	220
Benjamin L. Van Allen.....	120
Sahler's majority 100.	

SECOND WARD.

Dewitt C. Overbaugh.....	146
Alonzo Van Brunt.....	133
Overbaugh's majority 13.	

THIRD WARD.

David S. Manchester.....	76
John H. Cordis.....	151
Cordis' majority 75.	

FOURTH WARD.

John W. Salzman.....	197
Michael J. Madden.....	219
Madden's majority 22.	

FIFTH WARD.

Patrick McGinley.....	243
John McGinley.....	142
Blank.....	18
McGinley over Larkin 101.	

SIXTH WARD.

George Bay.....	225
Daniel McGinley.....	135
Bay's majority 90.	

SEVENTH WARD.

Charles O'Reilly.....	246
James G. Tubby.....	142
Tubby's majority 104.	

EIGHTH WARD.

Thomas L. Johnston.....	181
Jacob Freilweh.....	215
Blank.....	2
Freilweh over Johnston 34.	

NINTH WARD.

John A. Gross.....	252
Francis M. Nestell.....	200
Gross' majority 82.	

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

FIRST WARD.	
Andrew E. Jensen.....	200
Ernest Hoar, Jr.....	214
John B. Craig.....	149
Abram Bernstein.....	123

SECOND WARD.

Abram Hart.....	158
Jared Traver.....	145
John B. Craig.....	161
Wm. B. Askam.....	103
Blank.....	1

THIRD WARD.

Oscar A. Guinee.....	118
Albert Field.....	93
Michael Kelly.....	21
Wm. Herlick.....	97

FOURTH WARD.

David P. Byers.....	186
Albert Field.....	167
Charles M. McGinley.....	222
John Tracy.....	244

FIFTH WARD.

Enoch Carter.....	120
Larry E. H. Davis.....	109
D. J. Desmond.....	17
Martin Fitzgerald.....	17
Michael J. Barry.....	211
Francis D. Canfield.....	21
Wm. H. Trelease.....	11
Blank.....	40

SIXTH WARD.

George E. Stephan.....	215
John A. Alliger.....	209
Johannis D. Hasbrouck.....	158
William Golden.....	149

SEVENTH WARD.

Marlin G. Mayes.....	242
George E. Allen.....	242
James Glenmon.....	142
Henry Krieger.....	155
John D. Dubois.....	151

EIGHTH WARD.

Thomas Beckman.....	181
Edgar Martis.....	182
Patrick Casey.....	214
Wm. A. Lines.....	186
Wm. W. Mackay.....	189

NINTH WARD.

John A. Riley.....	293
John Van Keuren.....	298
Wm. A. Lines.....	168
Wm. W. Mackay.....	189

SPECIAL TAX.

For. Against.	
First Ward.....	48
Second.....	24
Third.....	33
Fourth.....	3

THE HOOP-POLE BUSINESS.

Hoops are the great staple and the main dependence of thousands living all along the line of the canal, and on either side. There is no other article that is as much important—not to except farming; and that is why we make no apology for devoting a little space to so vulgar (?) an industry. There are many, even of those who engage therein, who attach somewhat of odium to the business of hoop-shaving; and kindred occupations. They are pleased to consider it "low," and not altogether creditable. We must insist stoutly that altitude cannot be gauged by such a standard, and that anything is creditable that helps to an honest living.

CITY SUPERVISORS.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.	
Moses Stone.....	185
A. T. Newton.....	201
Reuben Reynolds.....	189
A. Gage.....	85
Spoke over Gage.....	186
Newton over Reynolds.....	134

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Arthur J. Miller.....	134
Stephen Conwell.....	212
John McEntee.....	236
Conwell over McEntee.....	92

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Jeff. McCasland.....	314
Luke Noone.....	236
H. H. Everett.....	107
James Joy.....	51
McCasland over Joy.....	37
Noone over Everett.....	7

CITY OFFICERS ELECTED.

MAYOR—Hon. James G. Lindsley.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Justices Dubois, Krieger, Blank.

ASSESSORS—David Gill, Daniel B. Stow, Charles Mayes, Robert G. Tammany, Lewis B. Smith, John Heitz, Peter Cloonan.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—John B. Tubby.

ALDERMEN—First Ward, "Artemas Sahler; Second Ward, Dewitt C. Overbaugh; Third Ward, "John H. Cordis; Fourth Ward, "Michael J. Madden; Fifth Ward, Patrick McGinley; Sixth Ward, "George Bay; Seventh Ward, "James G. Tubby; Eighth Ward, "Jacob Freilweh; Ninth Ward, John A. Gross.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—First Ward, Andrew E. Jensen, Friend Hoar, Jr.; Second Ward, Abram Hart, Jared Traver; Third Ward, Oscar A. Guinee, Albert Field; Fourth Ward, Charles M. McGinley, John Tracy; Fifth Ward, Michael J. Barry, Francis D. Canfield; Sixth Ward, George E. Allen, James Glenmon; Seventh Ward, Marlin G. Mayes, George E. Allen; Eighth Ward, Henry Krieger, John D. Dubois; Ninth Ward, John A. Riley, John Van Keuren.

Town Elections.

In Hurley Richard W. Smith, Dem., is elected by 38 majority.

In Olive C. L. Hawk, Rep., is elected by 19 majority.

In Wawarsing John G. Gray, Dem., is elected by 71 majority.

In Sande Thomas Maxwell, Rep., is elected by 364 majority.

In New Paltz A. J. Abrams, Dem., is re-elected by 62 majority.

In Gardiner Lewis Hardsenburgh, Dem., is elected by 82 majority.

In Shawangunk Samuel Dill, Jr., is elected by 48 majority.

In the town of Kingston David H. Catie is elected.

In Lloyd Levitt Lane, Dem., is elected by 31 majority.

Esopus elects the entire Republican ticket, Amariah Neice for Supervisor getting 18 majority.

Logging in Watson Hollow.

One of the wildest places in Ulster county, and at the same time a place easily accessible, is the deep and narrow pass through the mountains, the opening of which is about three miles from Shokan, called Watson Hollow. In this hollow the mountains have their source within a short distance of each other, one goes tumbling over the rocks until it empties in the Esopus Creek near Shokan, while the other flows in an opposite direction through Sandown and carries its waters into the Lackawack Creek, and from thence into the Rondout Creek near Nanapanoch. The sources of this creek are called the "Head of the Rondout," that is the head of the Rondout Creek. The mountains that hedge in this hollow are very high, running up over 2,000 feet, and so steep a man can scarcely climb them. They were once covered with vast trunks of timber that supplied the market with thousands of feet of lumber each year and several thousands with bark to cure their diseases. Now the lumber and oak are becoming so scarce that the tanneries are rapidly passing away, and the timber has been so thinned in places that the faces of the mountains are bare as the back of a man's hand. However, on the tops of these mountains, in the crevices and in the hollows, the trees of the world are created or ploughed out by the torrents that run down the sides, and the heavy summer storms with almost irresistible force. The wood-cutter feels his tree as near as possible to this hollow, and then with the aid of hand-spikes rolls it over into the channel, when away it goes with frightful velocity, never stopping or staying its course until the flat is reached at the foot of the mountain. The sound resembles in this manner it is said the sound of a cannon, and a continued crash as if from a lightning stroke, while the tree runs with such swiftness it is almost impossible to follow its course with the eye. When a tree or other impediment stands in the way of the running log, the crash is terrific. Large trees have been shattered to the roots, huge rocks detached and thrown many yards, while oftentimes the running log tree will end over several times, turning back might be called a double hand-spring, and then start off with a rush faster than before. Sometimes, but very rarely, these trees do damage in their rapid descent; they generally bring up near the road, and though running close to the houses, they never do any harm, have never yet run through one. These logs have been known to run the distance of half a mile, and one a few days ago forty feet in length and three feet across the butt, ran nearly three-quarters of a mile, scarcely diminishing its lightning speed until it struck a heavy embankment near the road. Its track smoked as though the log had been running over smoldering fire. If any one would like to take a ride on one of these expeditions he can have the opportunity by applying to almost any wood-chopper in the hollow, and if that chap don't say it beats ice-boating we will forever after hold our peace. To ride well, one wants to sit astride the log near the rear end.

Life of an Old Resident.

Many of our old residents will remember Major David S. Mapes, who, many years since, was one of the active business and steamboat men of Rondout, and who immediately after the sinking of his steamboat, the Victory, and his loss of the Company's contract for lowering the locks at Wisconsin, founded the city of Ripon. The Major has written the story of his life and it is very interesting, as much of it relates to the early days of Rondout. The book can be had of Ransie Akeley.

The Thomas Cornell and James W. Haidwin.

The freight bills of these two steamers will, during the coming season, be collected on delivery of the goods; and as this rule will be strictly adhered to, freighters are to provide for the payment of their bills when sending for the goods.

What a Poughkeepsie Reporter Saw on a Milk Train.

It was on the milk train, which left Catskill at 5:47 P. M. She was very handsomely attired, about twenty years of age. He was arrayed in somber black. They sat in the same seat. She was chewing gum drops and he was eating apples. Behind them sat two great big men, and behind the two men sat a man all alone. Across from him and diagonally, sat Judge Westbrook, and behind him an angular-looking maid of about sixty summers. The homeliest-dressed creature looked into her companion's eyes, and he looked into hers. In one hand he held her hand and in the other his half-chewed "apple." He was chewing skins and all, and her mouth was sugared with gum drops. Their lips met. The man who sat behind them two great big men whispered to them to take their hats off, as he could not see. Judge Westbrook took one look at the lovers and then looked out of the window. The sixty-year-old maiden stuck up her nose and muttered, "What a scandalous goings on!" Suddenly her eyes opened and she saw the pretty girl's neck, and she hid her head in her vest pattern—and then he kissed her—and then she kissed him. The maiden of sixty summers changed her seat to the front of the car, the twp big men haw-hawed, Judge Westbrook smiled pleasantly, and an old cattle drover, who was also looking on, ejaculated, "Oh, they can't keep it long alone." And then they sparkled and "chattered" apples and gum drops—and again and again kissed each other till the train reached Poughkeepsie, when they came upon us. We don't know who they were, but oh weren't they gushing!—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Death of an Old Pilot.

John Gould, the oldest Hudson River pilot, died at West Hoboken on Wednesday, in the eighty-second year of his age. For many years Mr. Gould resided in Albany. He went on the river as cabin boy to a schooner in 1800—seventy-three years ago. He was the first pilot on the steamer James Kent, which commenced running in 1824. The Kent being for many years the fastest steambot in America, and yet the Kent was only 170 feet long, while the St. John of to-day is over 400 long. Mr. Gould became pilot of the old North America in 1827. Was her pilot when she was carried away and crushed by ice in 1830. Mr. Gould was pilot of the steamer Swallow, under Capt. McLean. The Swallow was wrecked near Albany in 1845. Nineteen lives were lost. Mr. Gould was also captain of the steamers Eureka, Superior, Transport and Swan. He left the river in 1862. He was an honest, upright man, and one of the best pilots ever seen on the Hudson. The oldest Hudson River pilot now alive are Alexander Wilson, of Livingstonburgh, aged seventy-three years; John Dunbar, of Albany, aged sixty-seven years; Hazard Morey, aged sixty-six; and George Lester, aged sixty-five years. All of these are enjoying robust health and look as if they might last for a quarter of a century yet.

VICINITY.

—The last sale of butter in Delaware county was at 40 cents.

—Charles Marvine of Delhi died on Thursday.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRA.

A year ago the editor of The Tribune promised to make this journal during 1874, a much more valuable and complete newspaper than it had ever been before. Its facilities for the collection and transmission of intelligence from all parts of the world had been largely increased; its staff of editors, correspondents, and reporters had been strengthened by the engagement of some of the ablest men in the profession; and the editor was resolved to spare neither pains nor money in the effort to make The Tribune the very first newspaper in the world.

It points to the achievements of the past twelve months with pardonable pride. While The Tribune has retained all the excellent features that made it such a favorite in its former days, it has exhibited an enterprise and acuteness in its news department which have been the wonder of all its friends. Remembering that the chief function of a daily journal is to give its readers the fullest, the best arranged, the most attractive, and the most reliable history of the occurrences of the time, it has devoted its best energies to the business, and its success has been universally recognized and applauded. A year has been fruitful of startling events, and every incident has found in The Tribune its prompt, most accurate, and most perfectly equipped chronicler. A Tribune witness of the surrender of the only civilian who witnessed the surrender of the Virginian, and his picturesque description of that transaction, transmitted by telegraph, is the only account of the public has yet seen of an incident upon which depended for many weeks the question of peace or war. The Tribune published the full and exhaustive account by Adams of the telegraph of the terrible Ville du Havre disaster, giving all the incidents of that catastrophe ten days before other journals received them by the slow course of mails. It distanced all competitors in its thrilling story by cable of the adventures of the Polar explorers. It anticipated every other paper in the country and even the Government itself, by its graphic narrative of Custer's battles on the Yellowstone. The elaborate and deeply interesting letters to its special correspondents in the West gave the only complete account of the Farmers' Movement ever published in an Eastern paper. The reports of the Tribune presented the important proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in this city with a fullness and accuracy everywhere the subject of enthusiastic praise. During the panic its daily history of Wall street made it absolutely indispensable to business men; and its special correspondents afterward described the condition of affairs in the manufacturing districts with an ability which no other paper seriously rivaled.

These were mere instances of the uniform success in the most important branch of journalism which has steadily attended The Tribune throughout the year, and may therefore be fairly taken as an earnest of what The Tribune is likely to do hereafter. Its purpose in 1874 is to surpass its previous record, constantly increasing the efficiency of its organization, adding to its resources, and keeping up its ancient celebrity as an organ of cultivated and thoughtful men, and a high authority in literature, science, and the arts. It will continue to add to its resources, and keeping up its ancient celebrity as an organ of cultivated and thoughtful men, and a high authority in literature, science, and the arts. It will continue to add to its resources, and keeping up its ancient celebrity as an organ of cultivated and thoughtful men, and a high authority in literature, science, and the arts.

While it never can be a neutral in politics, The Tribune is entirely independent of all parties and all parties. It believes that the true organ of a citizen cannot be a theoretical good newspaper, and cannot be trusted for impartial and just comment upon current events. It maintains with the old fervor and will always defend the Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under the control of its illustrious founder, Horace Greeley, it was first over this country. But it values parties solely as means for procuring honest government on sound principles. For the partisans who deplore exposures of corruption or intemperance in high places as likely to hurt the party and hinder their success in holding on to the offices—who insist that a journal of their faith must for their local, executive their plans, and defend their acts, it has no feeling save contempt. Standing by its old landmarks, it defends the constitutional guarantees to the liberty of the citizen and the sacredness of the nation's faith with its creditors, insists on the duty of protection to American industry, champions all proper measures for developing the material resources of the country, urges wise means for restricting the evils of intemperance, seeks resolutely to foster the commanding interests of Manufacture and Agriculture. But it holds itself aloof from all entangling alliances, waits on no Caucus or Convention for its opinions; and to judge every political act of whatever party, separately as it arises, on its own merits, and maintains the liberty of candid and impartial criticism. During the present session of Congress its telegraphic reports from Washington, where it maintains the strongest force of experienced correspondents ever assembled in the interests of a single journal, will be found incomparably more valuable and more interesting than those of any of its contemporaries. And in the editorial discussion of public affairs, The Tribune endeavors to combine the utmost frankness of expression and independence of thought with a strict impartiality of judgment and that dignity and refinement of language which befit a family newspaper. It wastes no space in wrangling with other papers, pays no attention to personal abuse, and reserves its columns for its readers' interests, not the editor's grievances.

That there is a popular appreciation of that sort of independent, vigorous, enterprising, and high-toned journalism of which The Tribune is now the chief representative in this or any other country, is sufficiently proved by the results of the past twelve months. The close of 1873 finds this paper more prosperous than it has been at any previous period of its history, and the new year opens for it with the most brilliant prospects. In a short time its mechanical facilities will surpass those of any other journal in the world; and on the completion of its new and magnificent building it will be enabled to introduce various improvements of the most important character.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune has grown very rapidly in public favor of late. In addition to a careful summary of the news it contains all the best of the foreign and domestic correspondence and leading articles of the Daily, it gives specially the scientific intelligence (including the proceedings of all American scientific societies), with the best of the book reviews, and the miscellaneous matter relating to education, the arts, religion, &c. It has all the commercial news and market reports which surpass those of any other journal in the world; and on the completion of its new and magnificent building it will be enabled to introduce various improvements of the most important character.

HARDWARE!

To Builders, Farmers & Others!

If you want bargains call and examine the stock of

A. DODGE,
Garden St., Rondout, N. Y.

Great Inducements to Buyers!

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,
Nails, Spikes, Builders' Hardware, Carpenters' Blacksmiths', Wagon-Makers' and Coopers Tools.

Axles, Springs, Horse-Shoe Nails, Nail-Rods, Wagon Woodwork, such as Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, &c.

Bolts, Screws, Axle-Clips, Pellet-Plates, Thimble-Screws, and a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware.

Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Axes, Knives, etc., etc.

FARMERS' ATTENTION!

Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., of every description.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS will obtain Great Bargains in buying what they want in their line at Dodge's, Rondout.

Rondout, April 1, 1874. A. DODGE.

ONE HUNDRED PIECE

French China Dinner Set
FOR \$22.

French China Given Away (almost). Tea, Toilet and everything else name way. Call or send for Catalogue.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
6th Ave., and 17th St., N. Y.
(Late Cooper Institute). No 71919

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Weekly Tribune has been for the space of a generation the Farmers' favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous reading, and a full page of the best of the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctly agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for the columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; and as its contributors are in every part of the country it will be found equally valuable in New England, in the South, on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, and all kinds of merchandise, are exceedingly full and scrupulously accurate. The utmost care is bestowed on the typographical arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible, and generally larger than that of any other New York paper.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily (by mail) 1 year.....\$10 00
Semi-Weekly, 1 year..... 5 00
Five copies, 1 year..... 12 50
Ten copies (and one extra), 1 year..... 25 00
Weekly, 1 year..... 2 00
Ten copies, 1 year..... 12 50
Five copies, 1 year..... 6 25
Twenty copies, 1 year..... 20 00
Thirty copies, 1 year..... 30 00

Each person procuring a club for one extra Weekly, and of fifty or more to a Semi-Weekly.

Papers addressed separately to each member of Clubs will be charged ten cents additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies of either edition of The Tribune, and circulars giving full details of the contents of each Extra sheet, sent free to any address in the United States.

All remittances at sender's risk, unless by draft on New York, postal order, or in registered letter.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, CARPETS, OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN FRANK LESTER'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

S. ABBEY & SON,
WHITE STOREHOUSE,
FERRY STREET, STRAND.

BETWEEN
Rhinebeck and Sleight-burgh Ferries.

DEALERS IN
Buckwheat Flour, Flour,
Oats, Corn, Hay, Feed,
Lime and Cement.

Special Agents for Gady & Champ-
lin's Superior
SING SING LIME.

Special Agents for the Celebrated
KEENAN LIME.

LeGrand, Delmonico, C-
reeta, O. K., Hibernian
Victor, New Process
and Aphrodite
brands of
FLOUR.

COARSE MEAL,
FINE MEAL,
WHEAT MIDDINGS,
WHEAT BRAN,
RYE BRAN,
BUCKWHEAT BRAN,
MIXED FEED.

Hay, Straw, Oats, Corn,
For Sale at Wholesale or Retail.

STEPHEN ABBEY,
LENNY ABBEY.

Rondout, Jan. 20th, 1874.

VINEGAR BITTERS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease of the human system. They are a gentle Purgative, well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Solative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for an American, as Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will procure a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indurated Glands, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Itch, Scabies, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no cathartics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Clinton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, \$20 a week employment at home for sewing, or by mail. Package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 115 Greenwich St., New York.

ASTHMA CURED!—For circulars and prices, address S. C. URM, Philadelphia.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED.—Address S. C. URM, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye
is splendid, never fails. Established 37 years—Property acquired at Batchelor's celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

W. A. Batchelor's Alaska Seal Oil
for the Hair. The best Hair Oil in use.

W. A. Batchelor's Dentifrice
for beautifying and preserving the Teeth and gums and deodorizing the breath.

W. A. Batchelor's New Cosmétique
Black or Brown for fixing the Hair, Whiskers or Mustaches without greasing them. Sold wholesale and retail at factory, 16 Bond Street, New York, and by all druggists. Ask for them. Price 50 cents.

THE HOLIDAYS
ARE OVER
AND THE
USUAL DULLNESS IN TRADE
FOR A SHORT SEASON
WILL PREVAIL
UNLESS SOME IMPETUS
IS INFUSED INTO IT.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

THE DAILY FREEMAN
OFFERS THE
VERY BEST ADVANTAGES
FOR BUILDING UP A
LARGE AND LIVELY TRADE
TRY IT
AND
BE CONVINCED.

A LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.
THE NEW
American Cyclopædia.
Complete in 16 Volumes.

This important work presents a panoramic view of all human knowledge, and is the most complete and accurate of its kind. It contains every subject that can be thought of, and contains an inexhaustible fund of accurate and practical information. No topic, in brief, is omitted, upon which information can be desired. The work is a library in itself; it is a complete universal instructor, and opens to the student and general reader the whole field of knowledge.

should be owned by every intelligent family in the country.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

In extra Cloth, per vol., \$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol., 6.00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol., 7.00

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.
commenced in 1861.

TWELVE VOLUMES NOW OUT.
The same price per volume, and uniform with the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

PUBLISHED ONE VOLUME ANNUALLY.
REGISTERING ALL THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF EACH YEAR—VALUABLE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE.

OPINIONS OF
DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

"No. 17 Arlington St., London, England.
Jan. 6, 1870.
"I thank you for the opportunity of expressing my opinion of the great value of the 'New American Cyclopædia.' I own the work and have with me here, and am in the habit of consulting it every day to my great advantage. It is most admirable."
J. L. MORLEY
U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James."

"Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1869.
"I consider the New American Cyclopædia, published by D. Appleton & Co., vastly superior for the American reader to any other Cyclopædia now in print."
Rev. Bishop SIMMONS."

"I own Appleton's Cyclopædia, and use it constantly. It should be in every library, public and private. I would say to every house, within reach of every family, 'The young should use it.'"
CHARLES SUMNER."

"I use the 'New American Cyclopædia' every day, generally many times a day. I think it the best of the kind in existence. It is admirably well suited to families. The children who grow up in a house where there is a copy of it, reach, can hardly escape becoming well-informed persons. I value it very highly, and am glad of the opportunity of testifying my gratitude."
JAMES PARTON."

"Tribune Office, N. Y. City, Oct. 29, 1869.
"My Dear Sir: I have used the 'New American Cyclopædia' since the first volume came into existence, and deem it the best work of the kind in print."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS."

"Washington, Nov. 1, 1869.
"I quite agree with Mr. Curtis, that the 'New American Cyclopædia' is the best manual of general reference for an American. At all continuations are also of great value."
P. CHASE."

ANY VOLUME SOLD SEPARATELY.
SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE W. WELSH,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &C.
253 Greenwich St., New York.
Cor. Park Place. Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Are You in Search of Employment?
THE NEW YORK TOMBS
Is the fastest selling book ever published. Experienced canvassers report from 5 to 20 subscribers per day. Great excitement among old Book Agents. An active man wanted in every County in the United States. Send for specimen pages and terms. UNITED STATES Publishing Co., University Place, N. Y. F104

\$2500 A YEAR
made with our splendid
COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.
Representing 300,000 names in every County and Town in the United States, to make a permanent business of these works.
SALES SURE AND PROFITS LARGE.
Complete outfit sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.50, enabling you to commence at once. For outfit and full particulars address JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. F104

An Accidental Cure
When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, and I, H. JAMES, was experiencing, he accidentally made a preparation of IODINE HEMI, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free for the receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMI also cures night-sweats, haemorrhages, and all diseases which break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Crandall & Co., 1022 Race St., Phila., sending F104

"CAMPHORINE"
THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.
Try it. Price per Bottle, 25 CENTS.
Furnished by Druggists, 250 Greenwich St., N. Y. F104

The Highest Medical Authorities
of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBERA
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicatory obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen.—Price 25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 100 N. Y. St., New York. F104

Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK
On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Interrelations: Love, its Laws, Power, etc. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 copies of this work a day, and we send a canvassing book free to any book agent. Agents wanted everywhere, etc. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. F104

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of writing by sound a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling anyone in a few hours to report trials, speeches, sermons, etc. The Lord's Prayer is written with 40 strokes of the pen, and 440 words per minute. Agents should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 129 South 7th St., Phila., Pa. F104

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye
is splendid, never fails. Established 37 years—Property acquired at Batchelor's celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

W. A. Batchelor's Alaska Seal Oil
for the Hair. The best Hair Oil in use.

W. A. Batchelor's Dentifrice
for beautifying and preserving the Teeth and gums and deodorizing the breath.

W. A. Batchelor's New Cosmétique
Black or Brown for fixing the Hair, Whiskers or Mustaches without greasing them. Sold wholesale and retail at factory, 16 Bond Street, New York, and by all druggists. Ask for them. Price 50 cents.

FOR SALE—A new 1,200 lbs. Fairbanks Platform scale for sale cheap. Inquire of M. J. MARRIS, Rondout, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE RONDOUT
DAILY FREEMAN, John Street, upper Kingston. All orders for Job Printing will receive prompt attention.

THE WEEKLY FREEMAN.
Largest Paper in the State
FORTY IMMENSE COLUMNS.

Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.

Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press.

PRICE REDUCED!!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
Compare the WEEKLY FREE-
MAN with Other Papers!!
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
CHEAPEST AND BEST!
TERMS, \$1.50 PER ANNUM!
PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

FREEMAN PRINTING & PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.
RONDOUT P. O., N. Y.
THE WEEKLY FREEMAN
LARGEST PAPER IN THE STATE.
40 IMMENSE COLUMNS!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
COMPARE THE WEEKLY FREEMAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.
Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.
Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press!

PRICE REDUCED!!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
COMPARE THE WEEKLY FREEMAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.
Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.
Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press!

PRICE REDUCED!!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
COMPARE THE WEEKLY FREEMAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.
Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.
Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press!

PRICE REDUCED!!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
COMPARE THE WEEKLY FREEMAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.
Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.
Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press!

PRICE REDUCED!!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
COMPARE THE WEEKLY FREEMAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.
Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.
Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press!

PRICE REDUCED!!
Only \$1.50 Per Annum!
COMPARE THE WEEKLY FREEMAN WITH OTHER PAPERS.
Ten Columns of Local News Every
Week, besides Twenty-Two
Columns of Miscellaneous
News.
Latest Telegraphic News up to
Time of Going to Press!

IN THE SUPREME COURT—
THIRD JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Pursuant to the requirements of the 3rd section of chapter 480 of the Laws of 1873, the undersigned, Justices of the Supreme Court, resident in the Third Judicial Department, do hereby appoint the places and places of holding Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions of the Court of Sessions, Third Judicial Department, for two years, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and assign Justices to hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions of the Court of Sessions, as follows:

ALBANY.
Fourth Monday in January, Learned.
First Monday in May, Westbrook.
First Monday in December, Ingalls.

COLUMBIA.
Fourth Monday in January, Westbrook.
Fourth Monday in March, Learned.
First Monday in October, Ingalls.

GREENE.
Third Monday in February, Westbrook.
First Monday in June, Ingalls.
Second Monday in December, Learned.

SCHOHARIE.
Second Monday in January, Westbrook.
Third Monday in April, Ingalls.
Third Monday in October, Learned.

SULLIVAN.
Fourth Monday in May, Learned.
Fourth Monday in October, Ingalls.

RENSSELAER.
Second Monday in February, Ingalls.
Second Monday in May, Learned.
Second Monday in November, Westbrook.

ULSTER.
Second Monday in January, Ingalls.
Second Monday in April, Westbrook.
Second Monday in October, Learned.

Special Terms for Motion only, at City Hall, at any

Last Tuesday of January, Ingalls.
Last Tuesday of February, Learned.
Last Tuesday of March, Westbrook.
Last Tuesday of April, Ingalls.
Last Tuesday of May, Westbrook.
Last Tuesday of June, Learned.
Last Tuesday of July, Ingalls.
Last Tuesday of August, Westbrook.
Last Tuesday of September, Ingalls.
Last Tuesday of October, Learned.
Last Tuesday of November, Westbrook.
Last Tuesday of December, Ingalls.

*Special Terms for Motion and Argument of De-
fendants and Claimants.*

First Tuesday of every month, at Troy—Ingalls.
Second Tuesday of every month, at Albany—Learned.
Third Tuesday of every month, at Hudson—Miller.
Third Tuesday of every month, at Kingston—Westbrook.

When Judges are not otherwise engaged such terms are only for motions in the Third Judicial District and always open for *ex parte* business.

C. H. EVANS, J.
W. L. LEARNED,
Justices of the Supreme Court.

STAR LAMINA WARE
Table Shields, Plate, Water Pitcher, Tea and Coffee Pot Stands, &c. Send one dollar and receive a beautiful sample of this elegant and useful. Plated Table Furniture, round or oval. Every family needs and will buy these goods. Agents are making money. More wanted—ladies and gentlemen. STAR LAMINA WARE, 90 Beekman St., N. Y. J094

\$2,500 A YEAR
made with our splendid **COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.** It represents 300,000 names in every County and Town in the United States, to make a permanent business of these works. Send for specimen pages and terms. UNITED STATES Publishing Co., University Place, N. Y. F104

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE
Trade Pot-distills Coffee as clear as amber; extracts all its strength; retains all its natural aroma. The best thing ever offered. Price \$2.50 sent to any address. Call and see it in operation or send for illustrated circular. Territorial rights for sale. DR. WITT C. BROWN & CO., 678 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y. R. & S. R. R. TIME-TABLE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	1	2	3
Albany	8:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
Rondout	8:30	10:30	12:30
Watkins	8:45	10:45	12:45
Kingston	9:00	11:00	1:00
Stony Hollow	9:15	11:15	1:15
Beaverkill	9:30	11:30	1:30
Shamokin	9:45	11:45	1:45
Delmar	10:00	12:00	2:00
Brooklyn	10:15	12:15	2:15
Shenandoah	10:30	12:30	2:30
Mount Pleasant	10:45	12:45	2:45
Phoenicia	11:00	1:00	3:00
Fox Hollow	11:15	1:15	3:15
Shamokin	11:30	1:30	3:30
Delmar	11:45	1:45	3:45
Brooklyn	12:00	2:00	4:00
Shenandoah	12:15	2:15	4:15
Mount Pleasant	12:30	2:30	4:30
Phoenicia	12:45	2:45	4:45
Fox Hollow	1:00	3:00	5:00
Shamokin	1:15	3:15	5:15
Delmar	1:30	3:30	5:30
Brooklyn	1:45	3:45	5:45
Shenandoah	2:00	4:00	6:00
Mount Pleasant	2:15	4:15	6:15
Phoenicia	2:30	4:30	6:30
Fox Hollow			